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CAREY, RODRIGUEZ, GREENBERG & PAUL, LLP
STEVEN M. GREENBERG
950 PENINSULA CORPORATE CIRCLE
SUITE 3020
BOCA RATON, FL 33487

EXAMINER	
WATT, CHRIS A	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2174	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/675,487	COURT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chris Watt	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 November 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 September 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to Applicant Arguments/Remarks filed November 15, 2006.

2. Claims 1-12 are pending in this application. No claims were added, amended or cancelled in the current application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Polonsky et al. ("Polonsky" US Patent No. 7,072,984) in view of Bickmore et al. ("Bickmore" US Patent No. 6,857,102) and Leduc ("Leduc" US Patent No. 6,675,351).

Regarding independent claim 1, Polonsky discloses (FIGS. 1-4 of Polonsky) a complex table rendering (i.e. "rendering includes visual representations of the markup elements" col. 11 lines 39-43 of Polonsky) and navigation system (i.e. "rendering of retrieved information as well as navigational capability" col. 10 lines 26-28 of Polonsky) comprising: a complex (defined in col. 26 lines 31-33 of Polonsky) table processor (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60 of Polonsky) coupled to an application server (i.e. "majority of the processing information on the server side and ... visible information to the client browser" col. 23 lines 63-65, see also col. 4 line 47 of Polonsky) and programmed to

reduce a complex table (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, col. 26 lines 31-33 of Polonsky) into said row range views (i.e. "various numbers of ... rows" col. 19 lines 10-14 of Polonsky), said row views (i.e. "rows will become children of the parent nodes" col. 21 lines 63-67 of Polonsky) and said record views (i.e. "extracts the data row by row" col. 22 lines 56-57 of Polonsky), and, a controller (i.e. "event translator" col. 6 line 11 of Polonsky) configured to map selected events and triggers originating within said views to others of said views (i.e. "identifies each node in the document using a unique value" col. 10 lines 3-4 of Polonsky), and to map additional selected events and triggers originating within said views to said complex table (i.e. "client browser events sends events and receives responses to and from the server browser" col. 10 lines 16-19 of Polonsky). Polonsky does not teach presentation or selection of row or row range views, an association or linking between row views and row range views, or between record views and row views.

Bickmore teaches the presentation (i.e. col. 8 line 66-col. 9 line 3 of Bickmore : " The Table transform recognizes when a table, i.e., the presentation of information arranged in a rectangular grid, on a page cannot be directly sent to the client. In these cases, the Table transform generates one sub-page per table cell, using a top-down, left-to-right order") and selection (i.e. col. 10 lines 39-42 of Bickmore : " the state with the smallest current display area requirements, is selected and a transformation is applied to transform the document from its current state to a more promising state of the document, if possible"; col. 14 lines 54-56 of Bickmore : " As the user reviews the

delivered page, the user may determine that viewing additional information removed from the re-authored page is required") of row (i.e. col. 20 lines 33-16 of Bickmore : "two intermediate nodes, "Row 1" and "Row 2", corresponding to each of the two rows, respectivley, extend from the intermediate "table" node"; col. 25 lines 40-43 of Bickmore : "executing the command "GO ROW 2" results in the current context being moved to the second table row object within the current context, as shown") views (i.e. col. 2 lines 22-24 of Bickmore : " Upon receiving the document, users can specify the level of abstraction they wish to view and are presented with the corresponding detail or lack of detail"), an association (i.e. col. 3 lines 16-20 of Bickmore : " a commercial product that performs automatic re-authoring of HTML documents, using fixed transformations associated with page tags or embedded object types") or linking (i.e. col. 22 lines 43-46 of Bickmore : " Then, in step S450, the selected portion is removed from the current page or sub-page and the identifier and the link are added to the current page") between row views and record views (i.e. col. 24 lines 8-9 of Bickmore : " Several commercial products also provide similar functionality for other applications, such as, for example ... database population"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the row views of Bickmore with the complex table display of Polonsky to provide "formatting information that defines the layout of the text strings, images, tables and links within the web page" (col. 6 lines 27-29 of Bickmore). Bickmore does not teach range row views associated with or linked to record and row views.

Leduc teaches range row views (i.e. col. 7 lines 14-19 of Leduc : "the row index loop control variable is tested to make it is within range ... If the index is out of range ...

row index is obtained"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the row range views of Leduc with the row views of Bickmore and complex table display of Polonsky so that "if the table has been parsed into a list or tree of objects, according to the Document Object Model, then the method may traverse the list or tree to count the number of rows and columns in the table." (col. 4 lines 34-37 of Leduc).

Regarding dependent claim 2, see the analysis of claim 1 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the system of claim 1, further comprising a filter management view (i.e. "customization of original information content if a modified outcome is desired at the electronic device" col. 3 lines 9-11 of Polonsky).

Regarding independent claim 3, Polonsky teaches (FIGS. 10-11 of Polonsky) a method of enabling complex table navigation (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, "navigational capability" col. 10 line 28 of Polonsky) in a highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky), the method comprising the steps of: reducing a complex table defined in markup (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60 of Polonsky) and, presenting the table responsive to a request to render said complex table in the highly constrained device (i.e. "the output ... is a hierachical content tree" col. 17 lines 30-31 of Polonsky). Polonsky does not teach presentation of row or row range views, an association or linking between row views and row range views, or between record views and row views.

Regarding dependent claim 4, see the analysis of claim 3 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising the step of selecting and deselecting individual records in said record views (i.e. "selectable input elements" col. 17 line 38 of Polonsky).

Regarding dependent claim 5, see the analysis of claim 3 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of: establishing a set of filter criteria (i.e. "filtering information content" col. 3 lines 15-16 of Polonsky) for selecting individual records linked to said row views (i.e. "promotion of content into and out of folders" col. 3 lines 14-15 of Polonsky), filtering a display of said row views based upon said filter criteria (i.e. "dropping or filtering information content" col. 3 lines 15-16 of Polonsky), and, rendering said filtered display in the highly constrained device (i.e. "content from the serialized output to an electronic device" col. 3 line 16 of Polonsky).

Regarding dependent claim 6, see the analysis of claim 3 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of: receiving a plurality of events generated in said views (i.e. "event translator" col. 3 line 51 of Polonsky), and, handling selected ones of said events (i.e. "scrolling, clicking") without knowledge of an application producing said complex table where said selected ones of said events map to said views and not to said complex table (i.e. "convert user events within one markup domain ... while staying in the transaction" col. 3 lines 52-54 of Polonsky).

Regarding independent claim 7, Polonsky teaches a method of enabling complex table navigation (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, "navigational capability" col. 10 line 28 of Polonsky) in a highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky), the method comprising the steps of: parsing a complex table defined by intent based markup (i.e. "extract content from the table" col. 21 lines 46-60 of Polonsky), producing a reduced view of said complex table (i.e. "into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, "navigational capability" col. 10 line 28 of Polonsky) , and rendering said further reduced view in the highly constrained device in lieu of said reduced view (i.e. "child nodes" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky), and, yet further producing a yet further reduced view of said complex table (i.e. "child nodes" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky), said yet further reduced view comprising a record (i.e. "folder contents" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky) and rendering said yet further reduced view (i.e. "rendering includes visual representations of the markup elements" col. 11 lines 39-43 of Polonsky) in the highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky) in lieu of said further reduced view (i.e. "child nodes become the folder contents" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky). Polonsky does not teach presentation or selection of row or row range views, an association or linking between row views and row range views, or between record views and row views.

Bickmore teaches the presentation (i.e. col. 8 line 66-col. 9 line 3 of Bickmore : " The Table transform recognizes when a table, i.e., the presentation of information

arranged in a rectangular grid, on a page cannot be directly sent to the client. In these cases, the Table transform generates one sub-page per table cell, using a top-down, left-to-right order") and selection (i.e. col. 10 lines 39-42 of Bickmore : " the state with the smallest current display area requirements, is selected and a transformation is applied to transform the document from its current state to a more promising state of the document, if possible"; col. 14 lines 54-56 of Bickmore : " As the user reviews the delivered page, the user may determine that viewing additional information removed from the re-authored page is required") of row (i.e. col. 20 lines 33-16 of Bickmore : "two intermediate nodes, "Row 1" and "Row 2", corresponding to each of the two rows, respectivley, extend from the intermediate "table" node"; col. 25 lines 40-43 of Bickmore : "executing the command "GO ROW 2" results in the current context being moved to the second table row object within the current context, as shown") views (i.e. col. 2 lines 22-24 of Bickmore : " Upon receiving the document, users can specify the level of abstraction they wish to view and are presented with the corresponding detail or lack of detail"), an association (i.e. col. 3 lines 16-20 of Bickmore : " a commercial product that performs automatic re-authoring of HTML documents using fixed transformations associated with page tags or embedded object types") or linking (i.e. col. 22 lines 43-46 of Bickmore : " Then, in step S450, the selected portion is removed from the current page or sub-page and the identifier and the link are added to the current page") between row views and record views (i.e. col. 24 lines 8-9 of Bickmore : " Several commercial products also provide similar functionality for other applications, such as, for example ... database population"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time

of the invention to combine the row views of Bickmore with the complex table display of Polonsky to provide "formatting information that defines the layout of the text strings, images, tables and links within the web page" (col. 6 lines 27-29 of Bickmore). Bickmore does not teach range row views associated with or linked to record and row views.

Leduc teaches range row views (i.e. col. 7 lines 14-19 of Leduc : "the row index loop control variable is tested to make it is within range ... If the index is out of range ... row index is obtained"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the row range views of Leduc with the row views of Bickmore and complex table display of Polonsky so that "if the table has been parsed into a list or tree of objects, according to the Document Object Model, then the method may traverse the list or tree to count the number of rows and columns in the table." (col. 4 lines 34-37 of Leduc).

Regarding independent claim 8, Polonsky teaches a machine readable storage (i.e. "readable memory device" col. 28 line 54 of Polonsky) having stored thereon a computer program (i.e. "computer program product" col. 28 line 52 of Polonsky) for enabling complex table navigation (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, "navigational capability" col. 10 line 28 of Polonsky) in a highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky), the computer program comprising a routine set of instructions (i.e. "computer readable program code" col. 28 line 56 of Polonsky) for causing the machine to perform the steps of: reducing a complex table defined in markup (i.e. "extract content from the table" col. 21 lines 46-60

of Polonsky) and, presenting the table responsive to a request to render said complex table in the highly constrained device (i.e. "the output ... is a hierachical content tree" col. 17 lines 30-31 of Polonsky). Polonsky does not teach presentation or selection of row or row range views, an association or linking between row views and row range views, or between record views and row views.

Bickmore teaches the presentation (i.e. col. 8 line 66-col. 9 line 3 of Bickmore : " The Table transform recognizes when a table, i.e., the presentation of information arranged in a rectangular grid, on a page cannot be directly sent to the client. In these cases, the Table transform generates one sub-page per table cell, using a top-down, left-to-right order") and selection (i.e. col. 10 lines 39-42 of Bickmore : " the state with the smallest current display area requirements, is selected and a transformation is applied to transform the document from its current state to a more promising state of the document, if possible"; col. 14 lines 54-56 of Bickmore : " As the user reviews the delivered page, the user may determine that viewing additional information removed from the re-authored page is required") of row (i.e. col. 20 lines 33-16 of Bickmore : "two intermediate nodes, "Row 1" and "Row 2", corresponding to each of the two rows, respectivley, extend from the intermediate "table" node"; col. 25 lines 40-43 of Bickmore : "executing the command "GO ROW 2" results in the current context being moved to the second table row object within the current context, as shown") views (i.e. col. 2 lines 22-24 of Bickmore : " Upon receiving the document, users can specify the level of abstraction they wish to view and are presented with the corresponding detail or lack of detail"), an association (i.e. col. 3 lines 16-20 of Bickmore : " a commercial product that

performs automatic re-authoring of HTML documents using fixed transformations associated with page tags or embedded object types") or linking (i.e. col. 22 lines 43-46 of Bickmore : " Then, in step S450, the selected portion is removed from the current page or sub-page and the identifier and the link are added to the current page") between row views and record views (i.e. col. 24 lines 8-9 of Bickmore : " Several commercial products also provide similar functionality for other applications, such as, for example ... database population"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the row views of Bickmore with the complex table display of Polonsky to provide "formatting information that defines the layout of the text strings, images, tables and links within the web page" (col. 6 lines 27-29 of Bickmore). Bickmore does not teach range row views associated with or linked to record and row range views.

Leduc teaches range row views (i.e. col. 7 lines 14-19 of Leduc : "the row index loop control variable is tested to make it is within range ... If the index is out of range ... row index is obtained"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the row range views of Leduc with the row views of Bickmore and complex table display of Polonsky so that "if the table has been parsed into a list or tree of objects, according to the Document Object Model, then the method may traverse the list or tree to count the number of rows and columns in the table." (col. 4 lines 34-37 of Leduc).

Regarding dependent claim 9, see the analysis of claim 8 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the machine readable storage of

claim 8, further comprising the step of selecting and deselecting individual records in said record views (i.e. "selectable input elements" col. 17 line 38 of Polonsky).

Regarding dependent claim 10, see the analysis of claim 8 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the machine readable storage of claim 8, further comprising the steps of: establishing a set of filter criteria (i.e. "filtering information content" col. 3 lines 15-16 of Polonsky) for selecting individual records linked to said row views (i.e. "promotion of content into and out of folders" col. 3 lines 14-15 of Polonsky), filtering a display of said row views based upon said filter criteria (i.e. "dropping or filtering information content" col. 3 lines 15-16 of Polonsky), and, rendering said filtered display in the highly constrained device (i.e. "content from the serialized output to an electronic device" col. 3 line 16 of Polonsky).

Regarding dependent claim 11, see the analysis of claim 8 above. Leduc in combination with Bickmore and Polonsky teaches the machine readable storage of claim 8, further comprising the steps of: receiving a plurality of events generated in said views (i.e. "event translator" col. 3 line 51 of Polonsky), and, handling selected ones of said events (i.e. "scrolling, clicking") without knowledge of an application producing said complex table where said selected ones of said events map to said views and not to said complex table (i.e. "convert user events within one markup domain ... while staying in the transaction" col. 3 lines 52-54 of Polonsky).

As to claim 12, Polonsky teaches a machine readable storage (i.e. "readable memory device" col. 28 line 54 of Polonsky) having stored thereon a computer program (i.e. "computer program product" col. 28 line 52 of Polonsky) for enabling complex table

navigation (i.e. "extract content from the table into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, "navigational capability" col. 10 line 28 of Polonsky) in a highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky), the computer program comprising a routine set of instructions (i.e. "computer readable program code" col. 28 line 56 of Polonsky) for causing the machine to perform the steps of: parsing a complex table defined by intent based markup (i.e. "extract content from the table" col. 21 lines 46-60 of Polonsky), producing a reduced view of said complex table (i.e. "into a linear form so that it is presentable on the device" col. 21 lines 46-60, "navigational capability" col. 10 line 28 of Polonsky), and rendering said reduced view (i.e. "rendering includes visual representations of the markup elements" col. 11 lines 39-43 of Polonsky) in the highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky), further producing a further reduced view of said complex table (i.e. "walk down the branch" col. 17 lines 8-9 of Polonsky), and rendering said further reduced view in the highly constrained device in lieu of said reduced view (i.e. "child nodes" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky), and, yet further producing a yet further reduced view of said complex table (i.e. "child nodes" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky), and rendering said yet further reduced view (i.e. "rendering includes visual representations of the markup elements" col. 11 lines 39-43 of Polonsky) in the highly constrained device (i.e. "electronic devices with limited hardware ... capability" col. 2 line 26 of Polonsky) in lieu of said further reduced view (i.e. "child nodes become the folder contents" col. 16 line 64 - col. 17 line 9 of Polonsky). Polonsky does not teach

presentation or selection of row or row range views, an association or linking between row views and row range views, or between record views and row views.

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page or sub-page and the identifier and the link are added to the current page") between row views and record views (i.e. col. 24 lines 8-9 of Bickmore : " Several commercial products also provide similar functionality for other applications, such as, for example ... database population"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the row views of Bickmore with the complex table display of Polonsky to provide "formatting information that defines the layout of the text strings, images, tables and links within the web page" (col. 6 lines 27-29 of Bickmore). Bickmore does not teach range row views associated with or linked to record and row range views.

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Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Watt whose telephone number is (571) 270-1046. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 6:30-4:00 Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 276-5619. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Chris A. Watt/ January 30, 2007

CAW

Kristine Kincaid

KRISTINE KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100